

CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

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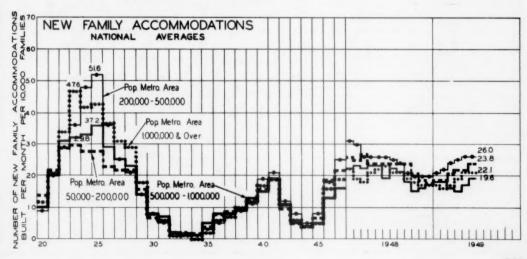
Number 37

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SPEEDS UP

URING the second quarter of 1949, residential construction picked up at a remarkable rate and by the end of July was running a scant 5% below the number built during the first seven months of 1948. This 5% decline is for the nation as a whole. Some areas have recorded a much greater drop from their 1948 level, while others have increased their construction activity over last year.

The following pages show the rate of residential construction in 140 metropolitan areas. The map on page 318 indicates which areas are above or below the number of dwelling units started during the first six months of 1948. Of the 140 areas covered, 67% showed lower residential construction volume during the first six months of 1949 than during the similar period of 1948.

Although the sales prices of older houses have slipped considerably, the sales prices of new dwelling units are holding up pretty well. There are, of course, exceptions, especially in the high price field. We know of many instances where houses priced at \$20,000 and up have gone unsold for months. In one instance, a new house costing \$20,000 to build in early 1948 (without the lot) was offered for \$25,000. This house sold a few days ago after several cuts had reduced its sales price to \$18,000. As we have pointed out before, the heaviest market for homes lies in the \$7,000-\$8,000 price bracket. Homes in this price range can be bought by families earning from \$3,500 to \$5,000 per year.



Private residential building in all metropolitan areas of the United States as defined by the 1940 Census is charted on the following pages. The 140 areas include all areas in which the central city has a population of more than 50,000.

In each city all suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated, have been contacted, and in all except fourteen it has been possible to include practically all of the suburbs within the metropolitan area. For example, the New York City figure includes the building in 305 suburban communities; Philadelphia, 154; Pittsburgh, 157; Chicago, 99; and Detroit, 65. In all, more than 2200 communities are represented on these charts.

On the charts the figures are expressed as the number of new family units provided per 10,000 families in each metropolitan area. In this computation, a single-family dwelling counts one, a two-family dwelling counts two, and a twenty-four family apartment counts twenty-four. All Federally subsidized slum clearance and war housing projects have been excluded; however, buildings privately built and financed with government loans are included on the charts.

The blue italicized numerals on each chart give the number of private new family accommodations built in the last three months for which figures are available; these are actual figures and are not adjusted for the number of families. The red italicized numerals give the corresponding figures for the corresponding period of a year ago.

It should be noticed that separate averages (medians) have been used for four groupings of metropolitan areas.

The average number of new family accommodations built per month per 10,000 families is shown from 1920 to the present for metropolitan areas having from 50,000 to 200,000 people (the solid red line); for areas having from 200,000 to 500,000 people (the beaded red line); for areas having from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people (the dash-dot line); and for those areas having a population of over 1,000,000 (the dashed red line). Eighty areas fall into the first category; thirty-eight into the second; and eleven each into the third and fourth.

On each area chart is shown in red the national average for areas in its grouping in contrast to the blue line, which shows the figures for the specific area. The averages used on the area charts are medians. A median average is found by arranging the data in order of size and selecting the amount at the midpoint. Because a median average thus eliminates the influence of the two extremes, it gives a very good picture of the typical area in each group.

On the chart on page 317 we have also shown national averages for each of the groupings of metropolitan areas - (1) 50,000 to 200,000 population; (2) 200,000 to 500,000 population; (3) 500,000 to 1,000,000 population; and (4) 1,-000,000 population and over. These averages should more properly be called arithmetic means. An arithmetic mean is obtained by adding the amounts of all the items and then dividing by the number of items. It will be noticed that the arithmetic mean, being influenced by areas with a greatly accelerated rate of new building, is above the median average of each of the groupings. The arithmetic means are given for each grouping in order that a comparison of new building on a volume basis may be made.

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION FIRST HALF OF 1949 LEGEND CITIES WHERE FIRST HALF OF 1949 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IS BELOW FIRST HALF OF 1948. CITIES WHERE FIRST HALF OF 1949 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IS BABOVE FIRST HALF OF 1948.

